

7377. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10260. I. S. No. 15701-r. S. No. E-1367.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned on April 15, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Okay Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a hydroalcoholic solution of plant extractives with cubebs, copaiba, and buchu indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the bottle label, wrapper, and circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Strictures. Absolutely Safe," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7378. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10261. I. S. No. 15600-r. S. No. E-1370.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 9, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy will not cause stricture. * * * Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites * * *." (On retail carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On wholesale carton) "Knoxit safe, sure, guaranteed. Try it. Knoxit The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Knoxit in Five Days." (In circular) "Knoxit Liquid. A highly efficacious remedy in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wholesale carton, retail carton, bottle label, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, or prophylactic for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, gonorrhœa in women and leucorrhœa, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7379. Misbranding of Hinkle Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Boxes of Hinkle Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10264. I. S. No. 5590-r. S. No. C-1215.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen boxes of Hinkle Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 28, 1918, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "For the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, kidney and bladder affections, mucous discharges, etc."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, copaiba, and cannabis indica, with indications of oil of sandalwood and pepsin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the packages containing the article and the circulars accompanying them contained certain statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, kidney and bladder affections, and mucous discharges, which were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, the Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., consignee, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7380. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Cases of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10226. I. S. No. 7681-r. S. No. C-1198.)

On April 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 462 cases of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 11, 1919, by Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif., and transported